

THE CLIMAX.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

Ex-Attorney General Brewster died in Philadelphia on last Thursday.

Topeka, Kansas, went largely Democratic in the city election, last week, and Jim Bell and Rankin in Mason have shouted themselves hoarse.

It will be difficult to find a successor to Mr. Clas. J. Bronston who will prosecute with equal skill and ability. But if he sees more profit in the practice of law than there is in the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, it can not be expected that he continues in office. It is not only a man's privilege but his duty to do the best he can.

HAS GIVEN BOND.

Kentucky's new Treasurer, Judge S. G. Sharp, has given bond and is ready to enter upon the duties of the office. The bondsmen are: C. W. Fouchie, Milton Young, D. H. James, John S. Phelps, P. P. Johnston, James H. Mulligan, Mitchell C. Alford, L. M. Land, W. D. Nichols, J. W. Rhodes, J. T. Slade, John Ready and John C. Rogers—fifteen in all. Several of the gentlemen went to Judge Sharp and requested to be allowed to act as one of his sureties. Mat Walton, a Recorder of the city of Lexington, has endorsed on the back of the bond that the bondsmen are good for \$400,000, \$100,000 more than the sum required by law.

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

The following official statement has been issued by the International Council of Women:

"The International Council of Women, in session in the city of Washington from March 25th to April 1st, inclusive, in closing makes public announcement that fifty-three different organizations of women have been represented on its platform by eighty-seven speakers and delegates from England, France, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Canada and the United States. All of these organizations, but four, are of national scope, and three are of national value. The subject of education, philanthropies, legal conditions, temperance, industrial organization, social purity, political conditions and religion have been discussed."

"While no restriction has been placed upon the bolded expression of the most widely divergent views upon these vital questions of life, it is cause for rejoicing that the sessions, both private and public have been absolutely without friction."

"It is the unanimous voice of the council that all institutions of learning and of professional instruction, including schools of theology, law and medicine, should in the interest of humanity, be freely opened to women as to men. That opportunities for industrial training should be as generally and as liberally provided for one set as for the other, and the representatives of organized womanhood in this Council will steadily demand that in all vocations in which both men and women are engaged equal wages shall be paid for equal work; and finally that an enlightened society should demand that only adequate expression of the high civilization which is its office to establish and maintain, an ideal standard by personal purity and morality for men and women."

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Mr. Harris was granted leave to bring in the following bill, and moved its reference to the Committee on Banks and Insurance:

"Sect. 1. That the Governor and Secretary of State shall biennially select one or more chartered National Banks of the State, which bank or banks shall be the depositaries of the public money of the State for two years from the first of January next succeeding such selection, provided that the said Governor and Secretary of State may at any time change the de-

positiones."

"Sect. 2. All public money of the State, when paid to the Treasurer shall immediately be deposited in said depositaries, for which the Treasurer shall take duplicate receipts, one of which he shall file with the Auditor, and said public money shall not be drawn out except on the check of the Treasurer, countersigned by the Auditor.

"Sect. 3. In making selection of such depositaries, the Governor and Secretary of State shall take into consideration the best terms offered by any such bank, or banks, and may contract for a rate of interest on the average deposits, and to that end the Governor and Secretary of State may at any time change the de-

positiones."

"Sect. 5. No check for public money shall be drawn upon such depositaries, except upon the warrant of the Auditor, drawn upon the Treasurer as now or may hereafter be provided by law."

"Sect. 6. The depositaries selected as herein before provided

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Madison County are requested to meet in Convention at the Court-house in Richmond on Saturday, April 21, 1888 at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention, of May 2nd, and for the transaction of other business which may be found necessary. The several Magisterial districts will be entitled to one vote for every twenty-five votes cast for Hon. W. O. Bradley, at the last August election, and a vote for any fraction thereof of thirteen or more. The representation will, therefore, be as follows:

Richmond, 3, Glad 13, Foxton 8, Kirkville 10, Union 5, Poosie 5, Elliston 10, Million 6, Yacts 9.

The Republican Committees of all several districts are invited to call conventions for the selection of delegates, but in default of such action, the Republicans present will be entitled to cast the votes of their districts.

For the Republican County Committee.

E. T. BURNAM, Chairman,
L. V. DODGE, Secretary.
Richmond, Ky., April 7, 1888.

RICHMOND, NICHOLASVILLE, BARKIN AND BEATTYVILLE RAILROAD PROPOSITION.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY COURT.—
April Terro, April 5th, 1888.

This day appeared by Counsel in April Court more than fifty of the resident tax payers of Madison County, and presented their written application signed by them, requesting that the question of subscribing in behalf of Madison county for twenty-five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad Company be submitted to the vote of the legal voters of said county upon the terms and conditions contained in said writing, the election to be held on the 25th day of April, 1888. Said application, therefore, lodged in the Clerk's Office, is now ordered to be filed and read and is interesting in securing as low a rate of freight as possible.

At present, as for several years past, the bulk of freight to and from Richmond is handled by the Kentucky Central Railroad. We unhesitatingly say that the Kentucky Central is a good and reliable road, bringing in and taking away freight with care and promptness, and at as low a rate as any other road would do under the same circumstances.

To say further, we are inclined to believe that the Kentucky Central, being a home institution, is more reasonable than most other railroads would be in its place.

But human nature is the same now as it was in the beginning and ever shall be, and the Kentucky Central is governed by the usual rule of demand and supply which forms the groundwork of political economy. It is entirely correct for the gentlemen who operate the Kentucky Central to charge and receive every cent for their work that demand and supply accord them. It is to be expected that they charge the full rate allowed them by circumstances. If you can better afford to pay the Kentucky Central 37 cents a hundred on certain freight, then the principal and interest to be payable at the Louisville Banking Company, in Louisville, Kentucky. But if said county shall elect to pay any of said bonds after the expiration of five years, and before the expiration of thirty years, it shall give thirty days notice in writing to the company, at any time after five years, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal and interest to be payable at the Louisville Banking Company, in Louisville, Kentucky. But if said county shall elect to pay any of said bonds after the expiration of five years, and before the expiration of thirty years, it shall give thirty days notice in writing to the company, at any time after five years, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal and interest to be payable at the Louisville Banking Company, in Louisville, Kentucky. 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JENNY LIND'S SYMPATHY.

The Human Possessions of the Famous "Swedish Nightingale." Poverty, delicate health, neglect, loneliness and grief marked the early life of Jenny Lind; but instead of hardening her character, and making it cynical and selfish, these early trials made the great singer a noble woman, sympathetic and charitable to all who suffered in mind or body. When she had become the *diva* to whom all Europe was open, she was courted by managers who insisted that no engagement with them should prevent her singing for any charitable purpose. They would have paid her generously to remain silent save on specific nights, but Jenny Lind would use her voice in charity work when and where she pleased. A writer gives two anecdotes illustrative of her sympathy and her determination to have her own way:

She arrived in a small town in England, where she expected to rest for a day or two before going to a large city. To her vexation, she discovered that she had been announced for a "monster concert," that tickets had been sold, and a hall hired. With the sternness that was natural to her when indignant, she demanded of the managers an explanation of the contract. They apologized, and admitted their error, but begged her not to put them to mortification and loss by withdrawing the ticket.

"Just consider, Miss Lind!" said one of them, seeing that she remained unaffected. "Crowds of people, who never will have a chance of hearing you again, bought up all the cheap seats, think of the disappointment to them!"

"How much have you expended?" she said coldly. The amount was named—something under a thousand dollars. Jenny Lind wrote her check for the sum, and dismissed her managers. Within an hour she was driving about the town to find what charitable institution was most in need of money. She discovered that the hospital for incurables was the needy institution. Immediately, by her orders, a concert was arranged, and the managers announcing that Jenny Lind would sing the next night at a charity concert. The managers were furious but helpless, for Jenny's time was at her own disposal.

The hall was crowded, for, by Jenny's directions, a large number of seats had been placed at a nominal price for the benefit of the "incurable people." The act of the great vocalist not only replenished the treasury of the hospital, but called attention to the charity, and its result was that within a year it was placed beyond all need of private donations.

One day, while staying at a hotel, she overheard a servant, lamenting to another that none of them could "afford to hear Jenny Lind sing." The next afternoon all the servants of the hotel assembled, at her request, in one of the public parlors and listened to Jenny's singing of Swedish, Scotch, English and German songs. Her kind heartly dedication the selections, and they touched every heart. The listeners were so enthusiastic that Jenny was obliged to tear to pieces the lace and ribbons she was wearing that each one might have a souvenir of the happy day.

One of the English Princesses, herself known for her willingness to promote by her presence a deserving object, remonstrated with Jenny Lind, after she had become Madame Giulini, that she had become Madame Giulini, schmeling over her readiness to sing for every earful.

"Your Highness," said Jenny, with a smile, "we must make use of our royalty, however it is conferred, as much for the public good as possible. The fact of your royal birth entitles you to do more for others than money could. My royalty comes with my voice, and I feel that I have no more right to withhold the exercise of it than to give up my life to grace a flower-shower, or even a solemn occasion stand by some hospital patient a few moments to give her the satisfaction of knowing that her Queen's daughter was at her side."

"No sooner," said the Princess, in telling the story, "ever meant more to me than the quiet argument of Jenny Lind's, that one's advantages or talents are no man's moral responsibility." —*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE THIEVES' MARKET.

How Burglars and Others Get Rid of Their Spoils in Russia.

The most interesting shops in Russia are in what is called the thieves' market, where you may be sure that every year a vast sum is stolen property. There is a large number of a merchant in the thieves' quarter is permitted to buy at his own risk from any one who comes to sell, and after a certain time has been given the owner and the police to recover his property, he may expose the article for sale to the public. The pawnshops are conducted by the government, and there all unclaimed pledges are sold at public auction after a year and a day have passed. The pawnshop keeper is not allowed to examine the goods nor purchase what remains. All articles are put up in the order of their numbers, like unclaimed packages at an express office, and if one wants to bid on a particular article he must wait till it is reached on the list. In the thieves' market, however, there is no pawnage. Every thing is purchased outright or left by the thief with the merchant for sale on commission.

Usually a thief who has an article to sell goes to the market to thirty days before he receives his pay, and the meantime, the owner has the right to recover by proving his property through the police and paying the merchant a fee for his services, but very shrewd means are taken by the Jews that infest this quarter to evade the recovery of such articles. The thieves with articles for sale are usually the servants of the higher classes who pilfer their masters and mistresses of ornaments, clothing, china, books and other articles which are not missed in the course of recovery. In these shops the bare-bone hunter can find a mine of curios and jewelry that can be purchased very cheap. I found chinaware that had been stolen from the Winter Palace, and other imperial residences, and was told that after an entertainment the thieves' quarter was always full of it, the wailers carrying it away under their coats. We knew the exact weight of the article, and the pattern, for we had been through the claims closets of the palaces the day before.

All sorts of clothing, hats, boots, shoes, shirts, cravats, dresses, skirts, stockings and every conceivable article that enters into the use of men and women can be purchased, in the thieves' quarter, and the buyer need ask question. An article exposed for sale only that has not been stolen is as rare as an honest dealer.—W. C. CURTIS, in *Chicago News*.

OF MOSLEM ORIGIN.

A Story Relating to the Introduction of the Rosary.

Inglies states the rosary was borrowed by the Crusaders from the Mohammedans, who probably borrowed from the Buddhists. ("Dictionary of Islam," *verb* "Rosary") but from the following it would appear to us an independent invention of the Moslems. The Prophet, being greatly

pleased by the number of suitors for the hand of his daughter Fatima, declared that on a certain night Zohreh (Venus) would descend to the house of him whom God wished to be his son-in-law and to be received by Fatima who would be invited.

It is cynical and selfish, these early trials made the great singer a noble woman, sympathetic and charitable to all who suffered in mind or body. When she had become the *diva* to whom all Europe was open, she was courted by managers who insisted that no engagement with them should prevent her singing for any charitable purpose. They would have paid her generously to remain silent save on specific nights, but Jenny Lind would use her voice in charity work when and where she pleased. A writer gives two anecdotes illustrative of her sympathy and her determination to have her own way:

She arrived in a small town in England, where she expected to rest for a day or two before going to a large city. To her vexation, she discovered that she had been announced for a "monster concert," that tickets had been sold, and a hall hired. With the sternness that was natural to her when indignant, she demanded of the managers an explanation of the contract.

They apologized, and admitted their error, but begged her not to put them to mortification and loss by withdrawing the ticket.

"Just consider, Miss Lind!" said one of them, seeing that she remained unaffected.

"Crowds of people, who never will have a chance of hearing you again, bought up all the cheap seats, think of the disappointment to them!"

"How much have you expended?" she said coldly. The amount was named—something under a thousand dollars. Jenny Lind wrote her check for the sum, and dismissed her managers.

Within an hour she was driving about the town to find what charitable institution was most in need of money.

She discovered that the hospital for incurables was the needy institution. Immediately, by her orders, a charity concert was arranged, and the managers announcing that Jenny Lind would sing the next night at a charity concert.

The hall was crowded, for, by Jenny's directions, a large number of seats had been placed at a nominal price for the benefit of the "incurable people."

The act of the great vocalist not only replenished the treasury of the hospital, but called attention to the charity, and its result was that within a year it was placed beyond all need of private donations.

One day, while staying at a hotel, she overheard a servant, lamenting to another that none of them could "afford to hear Jenny Lind sing."

The next afternoon all the servants of the hotel assembled, at her request, in one of the public parlors and listened to Jenny's singing of Swedish, Scotch, English and German songs.

Her kind heartly dedication the selections, and they touched every heart.

The listeners were so enthusiastic that Jenny was obliged to tear to pieces the lace and ribbons she was wearing that each one might have a souvenir of the happy day.

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